**Survey for Ganga Action Plan**

354. SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SAMBHAJIRAO SHINDE:
SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether on completion of first phase of Ganga Action Plan a survey about the pollution level of Ganga and its tributaries was made, before launching the IInd Phase;

(b) if so, how far the implementation of first phase of the Action Plan was found short of targets in respect of different parameters like flow of untreated sewage and industrial waste and affluence into the river in different sectors; and

(c) the steps already taken/being taken to achieve the first phase-targets in respect of various parameters before undertaking the second phase?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The target of diversion of untreated sewage under the Ganga Action Plan was 873 million litres per day (mld) from 25 class I towns (population — one lakh and above). A capacity of 683 mld against this target has been commissioned so far. The additional targets of diversion of untteated sewage from 95 towns on the main stem of Ganga and its major tributories namely; Yamuna, Gomati and Damodar under the Ganga Acton plan Phase II arc as under:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Yamuna | — | 736 mld |
| Gomati | — | 270 mld |
| Damodar | — | 68 mld |
| Ganga | — | 668 mld |
| Total: | | 1742 mld |

Monitoring and control of industrial pollution is gone under the existing Environmental Acts. This is a regular activity. Under the Ganga Action Plan, 68 grossly polluting industries generating about 260 mld of industrial waste water were identified in U.P. Bihar and West-Bengal. The current status of pollution by these industries is as under:

| | |
|---|---|
| (i) Number of industries operating with adequste effuent treatment plants | 43 |
| (ii) Number of industries closed down due to unsatisfactory functioning of effluent treatment plants or without effluent treatment plants. | 25 |
| | 68 |

(c) The progress of the Ganga Action Plan is monitored regularly at difterent levels in the Central Government and the State Governments. The first Phase target of untreated sewage will be fulfilled after completion of the remaining 10 schemes out of the 261 schemes sanctioned under it which are targettcd for completion by 31.03.1998.

**Pollution in big cities**

355. SHRIMATI BASANTI SARMA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention is drawn to a news item, "Big cities turning into killing fields" due to air pollution, as appeared in the Hindustan Times dated 1st November, 1997; and

(b) if so, what concrete steps Government propose to take to reduce the number of deaths and illness due to air-pollution in the country?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRON MENT AND FORESTS (PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government has taken preventive and control measures to reduce pollution, which includes the following;

— Emission and effluent standards have been notified for the major categories of polluting industries.

Unleaded petrol was introduced in the four metropolitan cities on 1.4.95 for catalytic convertor fitted vehicles. The second phase would cover all capitals of States & Union Territories by December, 1998. This is likely to be progressively implemented throughout the country by 01.04.2000;

Enforcement of standards for control of vehicular emission through State Transport Authorities;

Government of Delhi has been impressed upon to induct more buses (preferably high capacity buses) to augment its fleet strength and to phase out the old buses;

Industries have been directed to install necessary pollution control equipment within a stipulated time-frame and legal action is taken against the defaulting units.

Environmental guidelines have been evolved for sitting and operation of industries.

Fiscal incentives are provided for installation of pollution control equipment and also for the shifting of industries from congested areas.

Customs and excise duty exemption arc provided to the industries for pollution control/monitoring equipment.

A scheme for setting up of Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) in clusters of small-scale industrial units is under implementation.

Public awareness campaigns on the effects of pollution have been launched.

A network of ambient air and water quality monitoring stations have been set up.

More stringent norms for vehicular emissions have been notified under the Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 which have come into force from April, 1996.

**पर्यावरण के संरक्षण में लगे स्वैच्छिक संगठन**

356. **श्री शमशेर सिंह सुरजेवालाः**
**श्री अजीत जोगीः**

क्या पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) उन स्वैच्छिक संगठनों के नाम क्या हैं जो सरकारी अनुदान की सहायता से पर्यावरण के संरक्षण में लगे हुए हैं;

(ख) इस उद्देश्य के लिए विभिन्न स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को अनदान की कितनी धनराशि दी गई है; और

(ग) उन कार्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है, जिनके लिए अनुदान दिया गया है?

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री (प्रो. सैफुद्दीन सोज) (क) से (ग) जिन स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा विभिन्न पर्यावरणीय संरक्षण गतिविधियों जैसे बंजरभूमि के वनीकरण, जागरुकता पैदा करना आदि के लिए अनुदान सहायता दी गई है, उनके नाम संलग्न अनुपन्न हर है। (देखिए परिशिष्ट 182, अनुपत्र सं. 7]

**Linking up of 12th Standard Certificate and Saksharta Abhiyan**

357. SHRI SATISH PRA-DHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to link up the 12th standard certificate and Saksharta Abhiyan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPATMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTERY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Docs not arise.